(Mathematics)

(M.A/M.Sc Part-I) Algebra

	Roll No:		
٠,	in	words:	

Cutting, Overwriting, Erasing, Flood painting and use of Led Pencil will earn no marks. Write answer of the Question No.1 and 2 on it and handed over to the supervisory staff

WORLD CLASS	UNIVERSITY OF EXAMINATION V			`			
	owed: 35 Minutes ck or Encircle the co	•	TIVE PART)	Max. Marks: 32 1x4	Sign of Supdt.		
i)	is a subgroup of G if and on	ly if \\					
	a) $H_1 \cap H_2 = \phi$		b) $H_1 \cap H_2 = H_1$		***************************************		
	c) $H_1 U H_2 = H_1$		d) Either (b) or (c) is true.				
ii)	Which of the follow	g Z of integers	· ·				
	a) 2 Z /	b) 3 Z /	c) 15 Z /	d) 7 Z /			
iii)	Let $W = \langle (1, 2, 3), (0, 1, 0) \rangle$ be a subspace of IR^3 (IR). Then dim of W is						
	a) 1	b) 3	c) 2	d) 6			
iv)	The set $\mathbb{Z}_{8} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$ under addition and multiplication modulo of form.						
	a) Integral Domain	1	b) Division	n Ring			
	c) Field		d) Cumula	tive Ring			
b) In	dicate True or False	:			1x8		
i)	$(3 \mathbf{Z} +, \cdot)$ is a ring	True / False					
ii)	The generators of t	True / False					
iii)	If r divides the orde	True / False					
iv)	Every subgroup of	True / False					
v)	The ring $\mathbb{Z}_{6} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ with respect to addition and multiplication module 6 contain no zero divisor.						
vi)	The set $S = \{(1, 3), (4, 12), (1, 5)\}$ is linearly depended subset of $IR^2(R)$.						
vii)	Every basis is max	True / False					
viii)	Let T: $IR^2 \rightarrow R$ be	True / False					
c) Fil	l in the blanks mear	ningfully:			1x4		
i)	A group homomorphism φ is injective if and only if						
ii)	A commutative division ring is						
iii)	Centre of an abelia	n group is					

iv) If R is a commutative ring such that $a \neq 0$ and $\exists b \in R$ s.t ab = 0, then $a \in IR$ is called

- i) Define Rank and Nullity of a Vectorspace.
- ii) Let $G = \langle a : a^{15} = e \rangle$. Write all the subgroups of G.
- iii) Differentiate between Centralizer and Normalizer of a subset of a Group.
- iv) If H and K are two sylow p-subgroups of a group G, describe the relation between H and K.
- v) Find the Eigen values of $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$
- vi) What is PRINCIPAL IDEAL and PRINCIPAL IDEAL RING? Give example of each.
- vii) If $T : IR^4 \to IR^4$ is a linear Transformation and dim (R(T)) = 4. What is dimension of N(T)?
- viii) Find the characteristic of the ring $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$.

Total Marks: 68 + 32 = 100

Pass Marks: 40%

9

9

8

9

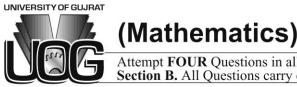
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9

8

8

9



if HK = KH.

(M.A/M.Sc Part-I)

Algebra

Roll No: ______
Time Allowed : 2:25 hrs
Max. Marks : 68

Attempt **FOUR** Questions in all. Select **TWO** Questions from **Section A** and **TWO** Questions from **Section B.** All Questions carry equal marks.

SUBJECTIVE PART

SECTION-A

- 3- a) Let G be a group, H a subgroup and K a normal subgroup of G then show that H / H∩K = HK / K 9 b) Prove that a group of prime order is abelian. Is a group of prime order cyclic group? Verify your answer. 4,1,3
 4- a) Define a Permutation and a Transposition. Write all subgroups of S₃. Specify which one is normal and which one is not and why?
 2,3,3
 b) Let H and K be subgroups of a group G. Prove that the product HK is a subgroup of G if and only
- 5- a) If G is a group of order n divisible by a prime p. Prove that the number of sylow p-subgroups of G is 1 + tp, where $t \in N \cup \{0\}$ and 1 + tp divides n.
 - b) Prove that Centre of a finite p-group is non-trivial.

SECTION-B

- **6-** a) Show that ring **Z**/ of integers is a principle ideal ring.
 - b) Let R, R' be rings and $\phi: R \to R'$ be a ring hamomorphism. Then prove that $R/_{\text{kerd}} \stackrel{\simeq}{=} Im\phi$.
- 7- a) Suppose $T: V \to W$ is a linear transformation from a finite dimensional vector space V into a vector space W. Show that $\dim V = \text{Rank of } T + \text{Nullity of } T$.
 - b) If V and W are of dimension m and n respectively over F. Then prove that Hom (V, W) is of dimension 'mn' over F.
- **8-** a) Define Similar Matrices. Prove that any two similary matrices have same eigen values.
 - b) Check the matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

for diagonalizability. If yes, find a matrix Q such that Q AQ is a diagonal matrix.

M.A/M.Sc-I(11/A) (MTH-II) (N)